"THE OBSTACLES TO PEACE."

The Washington "Union" seems determined to persevere in the course of unsparing detraction towards the Whig party which has marked its editorials since the adjournment of the last Congress, seemingly heedless, so its charges can be made " to tell," whether they are true or false. In a recent editorial, in which the Union proposes to exhibit the obstacles which prevent the conclusion of peace between the United States and Mexico, these words

"At this very moment Mexico holds out the war exclu sively on the arguments and pretences which the opposition orators and presses among ourselves have framed for her and

If there is any one press which has labored to produce this impression upon the Mexican mind, that press is undoubtedly the Washington Union, which raised the cry with the first inquiry into the President's proceedings, and which has ever since in this country. That the Mexicans may have been deluded into believing statements so gravely made by a journal professing to be the organ of the Nation, and whose feeble flippancy they were not aware of, may be true; and, if that impression is exclusively their reliance, the sin rests upon the head of the official organ, that produced it for its own paltry purposes of party .- Savannah Repub.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

We have received by the Cambria the Hong Kong Overland Register of May 24, which contains more particulars of the state of affairs at Carton than were furnished us by the English news-

The Emperor, it seems, acquiesced in the concess made to the English by the Commissioner (Keying) upon the late expedition of Sir John Davis to Canton. It was feared that it might be otherwise; that, at least, according to the custom of the country, the Emperor might hold Key-ing responsible for the neglect of the Governor of the Bogue-forts in allowing them to be so completely unpre-pared for defence, and so might recall him and appoint another Commissioner from the party hostile to foreigners and advocates for war. The Emperor's answer to Keying is said to have been this, in his own hand-writing: "The sheaf must bend to the blast." The populace, however, appear to have abated none of their viru contempt for foreigners. So far from it, their hatred seems to have been stimulated and increased by a singular sort of management on the part of the English. The Register states that the English troops were twice marched against the populace, and each time, after having assumed a threatening attifor foreigners. So far from it, their hatred seems tude, withdrawn in such a manner as to lead the Chinese to believe that they had driven them away. As a result of thi management the Chinese were emboldened in their opposition to the English. The leaders of what are called the Patriots and Scholars were raising assessments of a month's rent upon all the houses in Canton to supply funds for prosecuting a war with the English, and particularly for supporting the "braves" who assume the merit of having twice driven the barbarians from before the walls of Canton.

The piece of ground allotted to the English for building (by

the late compulsory arrangements between Sir John Davis and Keying) is at Honam, on the opposite side of the river to Canton. It is said to be a mere to Canton. It is said to be a mere swamp. Some of the English, however, had chosen lots there; but the Honam people manifested a determined spirit of opposition to their building, and some of the boat-houses close upon houses occupied by foreigners had been set fire to and burnt. The native merchants had removed their families and valuables, fearing their own people more perhaps than others; for, in case of violence, they might be plundered by the Patriots as

well as by foreigners.

Meetings had been held at Honam, at which resolution were passed against permitting the English to take possession of or build upon the newly ceded ground, and declaring that parties possessed of property would neither sell nor lease it to

There are probably few cities or large towns in the United States, in and near which do not exist precisely the same state of things as is described in the subjoined notice, from a Western paper. Offences of the same description, even down to the stealing of green corp, are frequent subject of complaint among the dwellers in the suburbs and borders of our

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF AUGUST 18 Complaints have been very frequent this season of injuries sustained to the private gardens of our citizens, which are very grievous, and wherein the perpetrators have exhibited a boldness equal to that of the most renowned villain. Of a

few of such instances we may enumerate two recent ones. During the temporary absence of Judge Este to his mealshis family being gone-some men, in mid-day, entered the garden of his residence and stripped his fruit trees of several baskets of choice fruits, which he had been carefully attending. The officers of justice have been put on their tracks.

A few days past, on Fourth street, some cartmen were driving along during the day, when, in the back part of the garden, they spied a fruit tree filled with fruit. They delibe-

Wanton destruction of shrubbery and flowers is so common as to scarcely deserve notice, though very vexatious to those who are bestowing care and thought in their cultivation. It might be well for such depredators to remember that of-fences of this character are deemed misdemeanors by the laws of Ohio, and that persons guilty of them are liable to be fined as high as \$500, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days.

PICTURE OF A SICK SHIP.

The "Union" publishes the following, contained in a letter from an intelligent officer on board the "United States steamer Mississippi, off the hospital, Pensacola, August 15, 1847 ."

"Since I wrote by the Potomac a cloud of continued misfortunes has been around us. Sickness, death, and suffering have become too familiar, and the heart almost hardens at the constant scenes of suffering around one, which it has been my lot to witness. After the fire, which, though a great calamity, proved a proud triumph, in showing the steady nerve and cool determination of all on board, death has walked amongst us, and disease has been our constant companion. The ship has been sometimes almost triumphase almost t The ship has been sometimes almost deserted, and at others loaded with poor fellows brought to a state of help-lessness by the sad inroads of disease. It is a painful sight to see the poor fellows, whose stout arms and manly voices have given us confidence in the fight, fall helpless before us, vic-tims to the pestilence which creepeth noiselessly amongst us; and, amongst the many trying parts of an officer's duty, none is more so than the maintenance of a cheerful mien and a firm adherence to duty where hundreds lie sick around him; but, thank God, the few of us who have been left on board, through all our difficulties, have been able to do so well as to receive the welcome commendations of our gallant old Commodore. We all left our station before the enemy with great reluctance; but the unqualified decision of the surgeons compelled us to seek some place where our poor fellows could be properly attended to."

In "Brownson's Quarterly Review" for the last month, (July, 1847,) the editor argues that the war with Mexico is "uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust." Mr. Brownson is known o wield a powerful pen; he has been for many years considered as no mean champion of Democracy, in support of which he obtained considerable celebrity while editor of the "Democratic Review." He is still the political friend of the President, and an adherent of the party by whom he was elected. It was therefore certainly not to be expected that such a man. in such a position, would undertake to demolish every argument advanced by Mr. Polk and his friends in support of the present war, as Mr. Brownson has done. He has thus voluntarily rendered a service to truth, for which the "Democrats" will never forgive him. But we will allow him to speak for himself:

"For ourselves, we have regarded the Mexican war from the first as uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust. We have ex-amined the documents published by order of the Government; we have read the official defence of the war in the last annual message of the President to Congress, and with every dispo-sition to find our own Government in the right; but we are bound to say that our original impressions have been strength-ened rather than weakened. The President undoubtedly makes it clear that we had many just causes of complaint against Mexico, which, at the time of their occurrence, might have justified reprisals, perhaps even war, but he cannot plead these in justification of the present war; for they were not the ground on which we professed to agage in it. The official announcement of the President to Congress was that war already existed between the two Republics by the act of Mexico herself; and, whatever use we may make of old grievances in adjusting the terms of peace, we can make no use of them in defending the war. We can plead in its defence only the fact on which we grounded it—namely, war exists by the act of Mexico herself. But unhappily, at the time of the official announcement, war did not exist between the two Republic at all, for neither Republic had declared war against the other ere had been a collision of their forces, but this was not war, as the President would probably have conceded had he know or recollected the distinction between war and hostilities. By placing the war on the ground that it existed by the act of Mexico, and that ground being false, he has left it wholly indefensible, whatever old grievances we may have to allege against Mexico.

"The act of Mexico in crossing the Rio Grande, and engaging our troops on territory which she had possessed and still claimed as hers, but which we asserted had, by a recent act, against which she had protested, become ours—the act which the President chose to inform Congress and the world was war-may or may not have been a just cause for declaring war against her, but it assuredly was not war itself. We have no intention to justify Mexico. She may have been decidedly in the wrong; she may have had no valid title to the territory of which the President had just taken military occupation; that territory may have been rightfully ours, and i been giving it a most parrot-like repetition, until possibly it may have fallen a victim to its own delusion—which certainly imposed upon no one else that she still claimed it, and had continued to exercise juris diction over it till driven from it by our army of occup that she invaded it with an armed force, if invasion it can be called, not as territory belonging to us, but as territory belong-ing to her; and that she attacked our troops, not for the reason that they were ours, but for the reason, as she held, (and she had as good a right to be judge in her own case as we had in ours,) that they were intruders, trespassers on her soil. The motive of the act was not war against the United States,

but the expulsion of intruders from her own territory.

"No sophistry can make her act war; certainly not with out conceding that our act in taking military possession of that territory was also war, and, if that was war, then the war, if it existed at all, existed by our act and not by hers, for he act was consequent upon ours. The most that the Presiden was at liberty to say, without condemning his own Government, was, that there had been a collision of the forces of the two Republics on a territory claimed by each; but this collision he had no right to term war, for every body knows that it takes something more than a collision of their respective forces on a disputed territory to constitute a war between two civilized nations. In no possible point of view was the an-nouncement of the President that war existed between the two Republics, and existed by the act of Mexico, correct. It did not exist at all ; or, if it did, it existed not by act of Mexico, but by our act. In either case, the official announce false, and cannot be defended.

"The President may have been governed by patriotic motives; he may have felt that prompt and energetic action was required; he may have believed that, in great emergencies, the chief magistrate of a powerful Republic, having to deal with a weak and disgraceful State, should rise superior to mere technical forms, and the niceties of truth and honor; but i strikes us that he would have done better, proved himself even more patriotic, and sufficiently prompt and energetic, if he had confined himself to the ordinary rules of morality, and the well-defined principles of international law. By aspiring to rise above these, and to appear original, he has pla country in a false position, and debarred himself, whatever the just causes of war Mexico may have given us, from pleading one of them in justification of the actual war. We must be permitted to regret that he did not reflect beforehand that, if he placed the defence of the war on the ground that it al-roady existed, and existed by the act of Mexico herself, and on that ground demanded of Congress the means of prosecuing it, he would, in case that ground proved to be unter ble, (as he must have known it would,) have nothing whatever to allege in its or his own justification. He should have been lawyer enough to have known that he could not plead anew, after having failed on his first issue. It is often hazardous is our pleadings to plead what is not true; and in doing so in resent case, the President has not only offended morality, which he may regard as a small matter, but has even committed a blunder.

"The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande; and, if he believed it proper or necessary, to have, in addition, laid be fore Congress a full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints, past and present, we had against her, accompanied by the recom-mendation of a declaration of war. He would then have kept within the limits of his duty, proved himself a plain con stitutional President, and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the only war-making power known to our laws. Congress, after mature deliberation, might or might not have declared war—most likely would not; the responsi-

bility would have rested with it, and no blame would have at-

ached to the President. "Unhappily this course did not occur to the President, of was too plain and simple to meet his approbation. As if fearful, if Congress deliberated, it might refuse to declare war, and as if determined to have war at any rate, he presented to Congress, not the true issue, whether war should or should not be declared, but the false issue whether Congress would grant him the means of prosecuting a war waged against us by a foreign Power. In the true issue, Congress might have in the one actually presented there was no room to hesitate, if the official announcement of the President was to be credited, and hesitation would have been criminal. By declaring that the war already existed, and by the act of Mexico herself, the President relieved Congress of the responsibility of the war, by throwing it all on Mexico. But since he canrately stopped their carts in front of the house, opened the front gate, proceeded to the tree, and began very leisurely to help themselves. When interrupted by the family, they appeared to consider it a breach of their liberty to be ejected.

Wentless was a fixed of Mexico—for war did not already exist, or, if so by our act, and not hers—it necessarily recoils upon himself, and he must bear the responsibility of doing what the constitution forbids him to do, of making war without the intervention of Congress. In effect, therefore, he has trampled

the constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, sullied the national honor. It is with no pleasure that we speak thus of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted. But whatever may be our attachment to party, or the respect we hold to be due from all good citizens to the civil magistrate, we cannot see the constitution violated and the national honor, sacrificed, whether by friend or foe, from good motives or bad, without entering, feeble though it be, our stern and indignant

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER. - A Western paper calls attention to the fact that the letter purporting to be from Gen. Scorr to the Hon. M. FILLMORE, upon the subject of the discharge of a soldier who had imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty, is not dated.

This would cast reasonable suspicion on the letter, bu such suspicion is needless. We learned on Sunday evening that Mr. Fillmore had received no such letter. We only regret that a man capable of conceiving so excellent a letter should have been capable of playing off such a pitiful hoax ; the motive for so doing is certainly not very apparent.

[Cour. & Enquirer.

THE WRONG MAN HUNG .- A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven m, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail. Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed confessed the crime on his death bed! Boywas committed confessed the crime on his death beddington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man. [Albany Journal.

ADOPTION OF THE VIRGINIA LAW BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a general meeting held on Wednesday accepted the late law of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the construction of the road through that State to the Ohio river, on condition that Wheeling be made the terminus of the road. The following are the proceedings of the Stockholders, as condensed from the Baltimore American

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the Stock-holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held at the company's office yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, on motion of Sanuel Hoffman, Esq., the meeting was organized by appointing Edward D Kenr, Esq. Chairman, and Henry Hardery, jr. Secretary. The Chairman then announced that about 52,873 share of stock were represented, which constituted a quorum.

of stock were represented, which constituted a quorum.

Louis McLare, Esq., the President of the Company, rose and stated that the object of the meeting was to conside the expediency of accepting the recent act of the Virgini Legislature, which grants the right of way to the company to Legislature, which grants the right of way to the Committee Wheeling. He then submitted the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board of Directors to appointed at a previous meeting of their investigations appointed at a previous meeting or the board investigation visit Wheeling and report the results of their investigation to the stockholders.

JOHN GLENN, Esq. stated that, inasmuch as a majority of the directors on the part of the State were not present, and the interest of the State, which amounted to \$4,500,000 would be unrepresented, he would move an adjournment unti-Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock,

MICHAEL C. Spring, Esq., one of the State agents present, then read a letter from his colleague, Col. Tilerman, stating that it would be impossible for him to reach Baltimore before two o'clock in the afternoon. In order that the vote of the State might be given on the important question to be brought before the meeting, Mr. Sprigg urged the adjournment. (The other State agent present was A. B. Davis, Esq.) Wesley Stare, Esq., one of the directors on the part of the city, objected to the adjournment on the ground that his engagements would not permit him to be present at the adjourned meeting, and stated that, as only six of the eight city directors were recently as the state of the city of the city were recently as the state of the city of the city were recently as the city of the city of the city were recently as the city of th directors were present, some casualty might occur by which the city direction would be left in a minority, and the vote or

the part of the city would not be cast.

Mr. Starr's views were sustained by T. Parkin Scott,
Esq., one of the city directors, and by Mr. McLane, the ent of the Company.

After considerable discussion an adjournment took place until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which, it was alleged, would allow sufficient time for Mr. Tilghman, the absent State agent, to arrive; and at the time appointed the meeting reassembled When it was called to order-

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, Esq. stated that Mr. McLane, the President of the Company, had prepared a statement of his views in relation to the question about to come before the meeting, with various documents pertaining thereto, which he had de signed reading; but that shortly after the morning adjourn ment he was taken ill, and was then under medical atter Mr. Hoffman asked that the statement of Mr. McLane might be made a part of the record of the proceedings of the me This created some discussion, which was terminated by Mr

Hoffman withdrawing the papers.

T. Parkin Scott, Esq. then offered several resolutions accepting the Virginia law which makes Wheeling the terminus of the road, and authorizing the President and Director of the Company to proceed as early as practicable to the con-struction of the road to that point. A division of the question being called for, the resolutions accepting the law were passed

Gen. TILGHMAN, on the part of the State of Maryland. then introduced as a substitute to the resolution auth the early construction of the road, a resolution declaring that the company shall not be obliged to go west of Cumb until it was ascertained that the means for the completion of the road to Wheeling had been raised; and also a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of five, to be com-posed of persons not members of the Board, or officers of the company, with the exception of the city directors, and who shall represent the interests of the various stockholders according to the amount of their stock, whose duty it shall be to examine with the chief engineer the different routes proposed towards the terminus of the road, and to report the result of such examination to a future meeting of the stockholders.

The introduction of this substitute created a long discussion which was participated in by Gen. Tilghman and Mr. Glenn, who supported it, and by Messrs. Scott, Swann, McKaig, of Cumberland, Richard Lemmon, and John Nelson, who op posed it. The substitute was rejected.

The resolution offered by Mr. Scott was then adopted.

THOS. SWANN, Esq. submitted a resolution requesting the President of the Company to furnish a copy of the remarks he was prevented from reading for publication among the proceedings of the meeting. The motion was agreed to, and, about nine o'clock, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A FAIR HIT.

The New Orleans National has not done more than justice, in the following imaginary correspondence, to the practice of writing letters to eminent catechising Gen. TAYLOR, and that he, a frank old soldier, answers them as if it were an official duty. The questions propounded in the following imaginary correspondence by Mr. Snooks are not less important than many that have been propounded to the General.

" HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECTIVEVILLE, JUNE 7, 1847. DEAR SIR: As you are our candidate for the Presidency constituted by the people, you are, therefore, open to al so constituted by the people, you are, under the sorts of impertinent questions. Your privacy is to be invaded and you are to suffer yourself to be daily examined, as if you were a simple witness in the hands of an indefinite num ber of sharp lawyers. I am one of the people, and, being an exceedingly small specimen, I have made it a practice, for ears past, for the sake of notoriety, to endeavor to fasten on the tail of some great man, who happened, for the ime, to be in the ascendency.

I am opposed to your elevation to any office, and would

not vote for you were you, in the language of a late Locofoco Senator of this State, "pure enough to sit on the right hand of the Throne of Heaven." Yet I would be exceedingly de-Yet I would be exceedingly de lighted if you would answer the questions I put to you in this letter, not only for the purpose of having them published against you, if they can be so used, in case you are a candialso for the sake of getting my name before the people, as having done something to assist in misrepresenting your real sentiments. If I accomplish this, and you are de-feated, I am sure of some small office as a reward for my in-

genuous services.

I wish to know, firstly, whether you are in favor of puting corn in both ends of a bag that is sent to mill on hor back, or do you believe in the modern system invented by Bob Walker, who used a large stone in one end to balance the grain in the other? Secondly, are you in favor of mules having colts? Thirdly, are you in favor of crossing the nut-

A prompt and definite answer to these questions will oblige your fellow-citizen, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS.

General Z. TAYLOR. CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, JULY 9, 1847. RESPECTED SIR: Your very important communication came to hand in due course of mail and baggage wagon transortation. I read it with profound pleasure. I was delight independent expression of your sentiments, and the laudable motives that induced you to place them before me in writing. The Government has kept me so exceedingly busy of late doing nothing, that I have not had time to write you as promptly as I could have desired; nor can I as explicitly, when I do sit down to the task, as the importance of the subject demands. Your first question—I shall answer them all categorically—is one that involves a favorite system of exchange, which would be indelicate for me, in my present position, to enlarge upon ; but I will say, in passing, that i etter to have a stone in one end of the meal bag than in the bladder. To your second question I answer, I am in favor of mules having celts, provided it suits the mules, and don't in terfere with the vested rights of the people. Your third ques-tion involves a point upon which I have many doubts—crossing the melon with the pumpkin certainly enlarges the melon, but it will require a large share of the attention of philosophers

to show it don't ruin the nutmeg.

With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS, Esq.

RIOT AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA. - A serious riot occurred in Columbus on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Some of the volunteers went to a house and commenced an assault from the outside. They were fired upon from within, and one of their number, a member of Capt. Grant's company, was dangerously wounded, having eight buckshot in his head and body. In retaliation, another volunteer was wounded through mistake in the leave. mistake in the house. The ringleaders were promptly arrest-ed and lodged in jail till the next morning. The Mayor and Council, however, discharged them, on payment of all da-mages, and the promise of their officers that they would pro-perly conduct themselves in future.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW OBLEANS PICATURE OF AUGUST 20 The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having touched at Tampico, Brasos, and Galveston. She left Vera Cruz on the 12th inst. By this arrival we are in possession of advices

from Puebla to the 6th Aug. just one week later than we had before received. The news is important. Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th instant but the army was to take up the line of march the next day for the city of Mexico, Gen. Twiggs's division leaving on the 7th, Gen. Quitman's on the 8th, Gen. Worth's on the 9th, and Gen. Pillow's on the 10th. Col. Childs remains in command at Puebla.

Gen. Pierce arrived at Puebla on the 6th instant. He lost not a single man on his march, notwithstanding " another severe battle with the guerrillas."

The most agreeable news by this arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rocers from the city of Mexico and their safe arrival at Gen. Scott's headquarters. They were of course not under parole at the time they left Mexico. The particulars will be found in the letters below from Mr. Kendall. His letters mention an affair between Capt. RUFF, of the rifles, with his command and a Mexican guerrilla party, in which the latter was entirely routed. Mr. K. also writes us of the death of Lieut. HILL, of the 2d dragoons, and Dr. HAMNER, of the South Carolina regiment. We need not refer more particularly to his letters, which abound in interest.

From Vera Cruz, too, the news is important. The train which left Vera Cruz the evening of the 6th instant has been attacked about twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz; indeed attacks commenced shouly after leaving that city. The escort of the train was under command of Major Lally, of the 9th infantry, Col. Wilson being down with yellow fever. We have confidence that the following is a more correct report of the principal affair than that of the Sut of Anahuac. It is from an officer of intelligence, and is to the latest date:

CAMP AT BRIDGE, 24 miles from Vera Cruz, August 11, 1847.
The command under Major Lally was met by the guerrilla yesterday in bree at Paso Oneja, one mile in the rear of this camp, about \$ P. M. Attacks were made in front, in rear, and upon the entre of the train, and they were repulsed at all points, and weadvanced to this encampment. Our force was well distributed for the defence of the train, the force in the rear being nearly as long as in front, and a guard of two com-panies in the centre of the wagons, and flankers alongside of the train throughout.

But our loss it severe, two officers being severely wor ed-Capt. James H. Calwell, of the Voltigeurs, and Capt ed—Capt. James H. Calwell, of the Voltigeurs, and Capt. Arraur C. Currins, of the 11th Infantry, the former a native of Marylaid, the latter of Virginia. Ten men, non-commissioned officers and privates, are wounded. None were killed outright. One has died since, and some perhaps dangerously wounded. Hopes are yet entertained for the recovery of the two captains, if we can send them to Vera Cruz. I believe that the commanding officer has sent to Vera Cruz for a detachment of horse, to escort ambulances to take back the wounded which may accumulate by the time we reach the National Bridge. We are one thousand strong with a train National Bridge. We are one thousand strong, with a train of seventy wagons, and the troops all raw and comparatively But I think we will make our way through securely; perhaps fighting our way for many days. We are about twelve miles from the National Bridge, and we move or few miles to-day The Sun says eight men were killed on our side, and that

Capt. Loyell's Georgia mounted men killed twenty-five of the enemy in a charge. Gov. Wilson immediately ordered up minforcements. Capt. Fairchild's company started at once to go up, and Capt. Seefeldt's, of the Louisiana battalion, were also ordered up. A gentleman who came over on the Galveston saw the latter leaving the city. Capt. Besançon's compapy was absent on a scout when the news reached Vera Cruz of the danger of the train. When he returned be would be ordered up, and other forces were to be sent forward. The vertal reports are that the Americans had thirty men wounded in the skirmish and as many horses killed. It is not to be concealed that serious fears are felt for the safety of this train. The Mexicans have made extensive preparations to harass it, and cut it off, if possible. We are informed that the number of Major Lally's command falls short of one thousand men ra ther than exceeds that number. The Mexicans are under the impression that the train takes up a million of dollars in specie; so says the Boletin of Jalapa of the 8th instant, which had been received at Vera Cruz. The Holetin prays God that the guerrillas and national guard together may succeed in cutting off the train. The National Bridge is the point where the decisive action is expected. There was a report in Vera public men, propounding all manner of unmeaning | Cruz that the guerrillas had destroyed a part of the bridge and questions, and then publishing their answers. It erected defensive works there. The latest number of the Sun would seem as if every scribbler in the land had of Anahuac sets down the number of the guerrillas at four

Two men belonging to the train lagged behind on the second day's march from Vera Cruz, and were cut off by the Mexicans. One of them was horribly mutilated, both legs being cut off below the knee. He died immediately. The other was so severely wounded that he died shortly after he was found by Capt. Besançon's men. The wounded man just had time to give a description of the murderers, (three in number.) and the course they had taken. They were pur-

sued and caught, and at once an example was made of them. Capt. Fairchild returned from a scout on the 9th instant, fter having made a circuit of about thirty miles. At a small own called Paso de Toro he found secreted in a loft some fifteen or twenty escopetas and as many sabres, which were destroyed. Suspicions induced him to examine some trunks in a house, in which he found several hundred cartridges wrapped up in women's clothes. There were but few men about t the ranchos, but at almost every place they learned that the guerrilleros had gone up towards the National Bridge.

The reports as to the health of Vera Cruz are more favor able. In private practice there was little fever, but a great deal of sickness in the hospitals.

The Spanish Minister resident in Mexico is expected in era Cruz aboat the 25th instant, on his way to Spain. Letters from Vera Cruz say he will be escorted by a body o Mexican lancers. The Sun assigns a reason for his depar ture in which we place no confidence. The whole story is rather apocryphal.

We are sorry to see in the Sun of Anahuac that another surier in the employ of the Americans had been shot at Antigua.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune. PUBBLA, MEXICO, AUGUST 3, 1847.

Intelligence has just been received that Capt. Rurr, with a quadron of cavalry, has given the guerrillas a severe drubng at San Juan de los Lianos. Gen. P. F. Sairu, learning on his arrival at Ojo de Agua that a party of these gentleen of the road had a rendezvous at the former place, dissatched Capt. R. with orders to surprise them if possible. he expedition was successful in every way-the guerrillas ere surprised before they had time to reach their horses, and at once took refuge in a church and in two or three stone houses adjoining. Into these our men at once charged, the Mexicans recoiled in dismay, and after a short struggle were ntirely defeated, with a loss of between thirty and forty kill ed and some fifty wounded. A priest and cure, said to have cen in some way connected with the guerrillas, were taken isoners. Such is the report of the affair at present currentshall probably learn more of it before I close this letter.

Midshipman Rogens, about whose imprisonment so much as been said, has taken the liberty of releasing himself—in lain English, he has escaped from the city of Mexico, and s arrived here in safety. He was not on parole at the time, ut at large in the capital under a bond with a money penalty oot to break his bounds. Learning that the America rs were to be removed to Toluca, and that there was no probability of his being exchanged, he started off in the night to-wards Chalco Lake in a boat. Arriving there, he started on rseback through the mountains with a guide, and, as above stated, got through in safety. He reports that Santa Anna has not so many men as has been stated—that he has not more than 15,000 who are well armed and well organized. Per-haps he did not know that Valencia had arrived with reinforceents from San Luis. Both Rogers and Lieut, Semmes, who was sent on by Com. Perry to attend to his case, will go on to the capital whenever the army moves, and take a part in any game that may be there played. In fact, the same may e said of all who are with the army and not immediately con-ected with it—there will be work for all of them, and their reatest safety will be in the neighborhood of balls, shells, and kindred projectiles. In relation to young Rogers, it is said he came off with the knowledge and by permission of his surety.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, AUGUST 5, 1847. Gen. SMITH has returned with his brigade, and the report confirmed. No less than forty-three of the enemy were kill-ed, a great number were wounded, all their arm were destroy-ed, and their flag brought off. The two pades who were taken prisoners in the church, and who were supposed to have some connexion with the guerrillas, have since been released

The letter mail brought by Gen. Pierce, wth dates from New Orleans to about the 8th of July, has come up; the main newspaper mail will arrive to-morrow. Many of the officers have told me that their anxious mothers, wives, and sisters have done little but reprimand them for not writing to them oftener. They would not blame them so much if they knew the extreme difficulty of getting letter down to the

I have already mentioned the successful escape logers from Mexico. Last night about ten o'clock Majo GAINES came in, passing safely through the entire Mexicar lines. It seems that, on Monday last, all the American officers were ordered to the headquarters of Ger. Lon and were there told that they must prepare, in twelve hours, to move to Toluca. All of them, save Majors Gaines and Borland, and Capt. Danley, gave their paroles that they would proceed to that place; but Major G. distinctly told ombardini that his parole was at an end; that he did not ask for its renewal, nor should he accept it. On Tuesday morn ing the officers, with the three exceptions above named, started in the stage for Toluca, and on the same night Major Gaines, accompanied by a trusty Mexican guide, set out for this place, and after being once in the hands of the guerrillas, and running many narrow risks besides, succeeded in coming through in safety. He informed Lombardini distinctly, through the interpreter, a brother of Almonte, that he should not give his parole for Toluca, and anticipated being arrested and put under guard at once; but not thinking probably he would at-tempt to escape, he was allowed to depart The sequel is

Major Gaines thinks than Santa Anna had about 15,000 must be added a rabble of undisciplined recruits, caught and picked up every way, and giving little strength to the army. The main defence of the Mexicans—that upon which they most rely—is at the Penon, and at this point they have placed as being in a greater dilemma than ever. The jealousy and obstinacy of his enemies prevent his openly avowing himself in favor of peace, and he is shrewd enough to know that the next battle must result against him. Thus his own downfall s staring him in the face, turn which way he will, and he is now awaiting some revolution of Fortune's wheel to extricat himself. His utter downfall would seem inevitable, did not his past history afford abundant evidences that he has rise above every species of reverse; and so fruitful is he in expe lients that he may still rise triumphantly from the whirlpoof of difficulties by which he is surrounded.

Since I commenced this letter Gen. Scott's orders for the march of the army have been issued. The division of Gen. Twiggs is to move on Saturday, the 7th instant, that of Gen. Quitman on the 8th, Gen. Worth on the 9th, and Gen. Pilow on the 10th. In the mean time Col. Childs remains in Puebla as military and civil governor, and Capt. De Hart as lieutenant governor; while an efficient garrison, in addition to the sick and those who are convalescing, will be left behind. Gen. Scott himself will probably accompany Gen. Quitman's division, and the entire army will concentrate a some point this side of the capital.

order for a move has been received with rejoicing by all—by the heads of the commissary's and quartermaster's de-partments in particular, for at the capital it is almost certain hat an abundance of money can be obtained. he United States could believe for one moment the straits to which our army has been driven for want of cash, especially after reading the statements made in some of our pape in Puebla it is given as a fact past all gainsaying that since April last the commissary's department alone has sent to Washington for near \$800,000, with which to meet current xpenses, and of this amount not a cent has been received. The exertions of Capts. Irwin and Grayson, combined with ose of Mr. Hargous, have effected much, however, and through them a large depot of provisions has been got together here, sufficient for the army for months

PUEBLA, MEXICO, AUGUST 6, 1847. Gen. Pierce arrived this morning, his men, though much jaded and travel-worn, making a most soldierly appearance. The 9th regiment in particular—the New England regiment commanded by Col. Ransom—attracted much attention from he crowds assembled to see the new levies enter. Notwithstanding all the stories told in the Mexican papers,

it seems that Gen. Pierce has brought his command the rompt measures succeeded in routing them on every occasion.

a good story is told of Capt. Bodfish, who commands one of the New England companies—a regular lumberman and bridge-builder from "way down in the State of Maine." Arrived t Plan del Rio, what did they find but that the bridge had en destroyed; yet Capt. B. had his Yankee ingenuity about him, and in a few hours time the entire command was taken safely over, by means of a new road which he himself cut. A Yankee will be a Yankee, transplant him as you will.

The officers with Capt. Ruff, at the time he routed the guerrillas at San Juan de los Llanos, were Lieut. Walker, of his own company, and Lieut. Hawes, with a company of the 2d dragoons. The defeat was complete.

We have a hundred conflicting rumors from the city of Mexico. One is to the effect that Valencia is coming out.

Mexico. One is to the effect that Valencia is coming out with twelve thousand men to attack us in front, while Alvarez, with five thousand Pintos, makes a demonstration in the rear of Anahuac sets down the number of the guerrillas at four another report has it that Santa Anna has disarmed three thousand. Led on by the hope of a rich booty, they must thousand of the Guardia Nacional, having discovered that they not be expected to desist from their attacks so long as a chance were hatching some plot against him; while still another report would have it that a regular revolution had broken out against the benemerito of his country, and that all was "confusion worse confounded" at Mexico at the last dates. Then, again, we have it that Puebla is to be attacked imm after the army has left, the garrison put to the sword, and the citizens severely mulcted and robbed for the good treatment they have given the Yankees. For any one of these rumors there is probably not the least shadow of foundation; yet, as Mexicans feed themselves upon the hopes of what they sho do, they have given them circulation as facts, and very likely one half of the community believe them. There can be little doubt of one thing, that Santa Anna is compassed about with difficulties, and that, a'though at present he "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm," the obstinacy of Congress and the jealousy and stubornness of such men as Valencia hedge him in with a perfect wall of opposition. A long way the shrewdest and most far-seeing man amongst them, he may still be enabled to keep the upper hand, and sustain himself in such power as a broken down and fallen Government may af-ford any one. There is no such thing as foreseeing what such a man as Santa Anna can do. Look at what he has done since his terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo, for example. No one but he would have dared show his face at the capital after such a reverse; but with a miserable remnant of an army he boldly entered the city, and since, with an empty treasury and with obstacles that seemed insurmountable, he has collected and appointed a numerous force, inspired the hopes of a peo-ple he has a thousand times deceived, and, for the time being at least, rides roughshod over every thing. What the next fortnight may turn up it is impossible to foresee, and in such state of affairs it is idle to speculate.

Contrary to all expectations the train which came up today did not bring any money, and hence the poor provider for the absolute wants of the army are worse off than ever. As high as fifteen per cent, has been paid to-day for money to defray the expenses of the short march from this to Mexi-co, and some of the holders here are even chaffering for eighteen! Such are the straits to which our quartermasters and commissaries, abandoned as they have been by the Government at home, are driven. Nor is clothing brought, nor are any of the necessaries for the well-being of the army, to say nothing of the comfort, and hence all has to be purchased at rates which amount to ruinous extortion. I give you facts which every man here knows-comments may suggest

I finish this letter in haste and late at night. To-morrov forning Gen. Twiggs moves with his division, as I have already stated. Reports continue to come in that large bodies of the enemy are moving in the neighborhood, and just now we hear that from 800 to 1,000 guerrilleros, who have been dogging Gen. Pierce, were seen this afternoon at El Pinal. The coming fortnight will come to us burdened with news, and whether it be of peace or war to the knife, I shall give you the intelligence as early as possible.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 21st instant from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 15th instant. Quite the most important news by this arrival is the return of Gen. PAREDES to Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th instant in the English royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The steamer anchored, and Don Martino, passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, went to his friend, Pepe Zamora, borrowed forty ounces, three horses, hat, coat, and servant, and was past the gates in less than thirty minutes with a fast horse and a clear track. The mail from the steamer in the meanwhile came

on shore. Among the letters were some to the Collector and others from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Ma-RIANO PAREDES V ARGILLAGA, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and directing

is that Gen. Pierce is to sleep to-night at Amosoque, and will arrive here to-morrow. The account of Capt. Ruff's adventure with the guerrillas at San Juan de los Llanos is fully

Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the 12th infantry, died

on the evening of the 12th instant. There had been no further arrival from the up going train, which was deemed a good omen. No further courier has arrived at Vera Cruz from Puebla. One came through on the 12th instant, by the way of Orizaba, to a commercial house, He left Puebla on the 7th. He reported that the army

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

nouncement.

commenced its march that day, agreeably to an-

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 14, 1847. It is with mortification and regret that I have to inform you that Gen. Paredes passed through our city this morning, about seven o'clock, in disguise, and, before it was ascertained that such was the fact, he was far out of our reach on his way to the city of Mexico.

He arrived this morning on the royal mail steamer Teviot. ander an assumed name, and entirely unknown to the captain of the vessel. As soon as the vessel came to anchor he immediately came to the mole in a pilot-beat, and proceeded through the heart of the city to the residence of a Mexican merchant, to whom he made himself known, and obtained from him a round jacket, a sombrero, and horses for himself and servant, and "vamosed the ranch" without ceremony. One hundred dollars was offered for his arrest as soon as information reach ed Col. Wilson that he was or had been in the city, and every effort was made to arrest him, but the "bird had flown" and given us a specimen of assurance and cunning that would do redit to the father of Vankee tricks.

The Mexican merchant who assisted in the escape is Pepe Zamora, and during the search for Paredes his house was surounded. The officer entered and was assured by Senor Zamora that Paredes was not in the house. "Has he been here ?" was the question asked. "Yes," replied Zamora. very coolly. "What did he want?" asked the American He introduced himself to me as Gen. Paredes, and asked me to befriend him, and I told him that I would. He then asked me to let him have a jacket, hat, and horses, which I furnished him immediately, and he has been gone from here two hours. You are welcome to search, but I can assure you that you will not find him here, and what I tell you is so. There are his coat and hat, which you can take along if

There is hardly an American here but what felt that h could crawl through a gimlet hole when the astounding news that Paredes, the sworn enemy to Santa Anna, to Americans, and to peace, and the only man who in the present situation of affairs can partially restore the confidence of the Mexican people, and inspire them once more with a hope to conque their enemies, had passed unknown and unmolested into and out of the gates of our city. He will no doubt make every effort to reach Mexico before Gen. Scott does.

The consequence will no doubt be the overthrow of Santa Anna, and most likely he will take in hand the reins of government, crush all attempts at negotiation, and head the army in person against Gen. Scott, should he think it expedient; but, if not, fall back to some place beyond the city, and prepare himself for another and perhaps better occasion. At all events, he is just the man that the Mexicans have been wanting ever since the battle of Cerro Gordo, and now that he is with them once more, there is no telling what mighty events may be the result of his return from exile.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 27-5 P. M. The Whig Convention which assembled on Wed-

nesday evening and nominated John P. Kennepy a candidate to represent the 4th Congressional district was very fully attended. The nomination was made by acclamation. Every voice was in favor of the nominee. Although Mr. Kennedy's without losing a man, and with but three or four wounded.

He was attacked several times by guerrilla parties, yet by tion and spectators had assembled resounded with glad shouts. That Mr. KENNEDY will be elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Ro-BERT McLane, Esq., admits not of a doubt, and that he will be an honor to his State and country in the National Legislative Halls is rendered certain from his past career.

The Hon. John G. Chapman has been nominated a Whig candidate to represent the 1st Congressional district of Maryland. This is another admirable selection.

Mr. CLAY arrived in our city on Thursday night, and after sojourning at Barnum's, departed on Friday morning in the Western cars, accompanied by his friend, Dr. MERCER, for Ashland. I was in the steamhost when Frenchtown. He met there a most hearty welcome from the assengers, with all of whom he exchanged congratulations When the boat moved off, a large crowd on shore rent the air with shouts in honor of the great statesman. The evening was delightful, and our noble steamer brought us to Baltimore about half-past eleven o'clock at night. An immense crowd of Baltimoreans was in waiting at the landing. The boat had hardly reached the wharf before it was completely thronged with hundreds, calling out at the top of their voices, "Where is HENRY CLAY " The bright star of the West soon appeared, surrounded by a most enthusiastic escort, who placed him in a carriage and conveyed him to Barnum's. It was not long until the hotel was filled and surrounded by a dense concourse of people. After the intervention of a few minutes Mr. CLAY appeared at his window, thanked his friends for the honors thus bestowed, and bade them all good night. I never before saw so much enthusiasm. Late at night, or rather early in the morning, a number of young Whigs gave the Sage of Ashland a delightful serenade. He looks very well, and enjoys excellent health. Dr. MERCER, who accompanies him, is not, as has often been stated, his travelling physician, but merely his intimate and warmly attached friend. The Doctor is a native of Maryland, and studied medicine in this city under Dr. Davidge, but has not practised in the profession for many years. He is a worth Southern planter.

The flour market to-day is quiet. Sales of about 500 bbls. Howard street at \$5 681, a further decline. City Mills is selling at \$5.87}.

Sales of red wheat, good to prime, at 110 a 115 cents white do. 120 a 125; and extra do. 130 a 135; white and vellow corn 68 a 69; oats 35 a 37; rye 72.

Whiskey 27 a 28 cents, in hhds. and barrels; beef cattle \$2.62 per 100 lbs. gross; hogs \$6.50 a 7.

The tobacco market presents no new feature. The receipts of Ohio have been small, but all good qualities sell as fast as inspected, and at full prices, say from \$4 to \$10, as in quality. Maryland tobacco for all kinds above \$3 sells readily, and for some kinds a slight advance has been realized over that of last week. There is a good demand for the better qualities, and the sales of the week are embraced within the quotations, viz : Maryland \$2 to 3 for interior and common : \$3 a 7.50 for good common; \$5 a 9 tor good; \$6 a 20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common \$2.25 a 2.50; good common \$2.75 a 3; reds \$4 a 10; fine wrappery red \$15 a 20; spangled \$4 a 10; yellow \$9 a 13. The inspections are 2,171 hhds., including 1,330 Maryland, 836 Ohio, and 5

Pennsylvania. Sales of 25,000 lbs. wool at 16 to 27 for unwashed and washed common and 30 to 40 for finer grades. Timothy hav

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were \$1,600 Baltimore 6's 100%; 10 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 474; U. S. 6's 104 bid : State 6's 881 bid.

Money is in active demand, without any change in rates of discount; coupons 84 a 85.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27-5 P. M. Stocks dull. No change in rates. Flour market quiet.

Moderate sales at \$5.60 for Michigan; \$5.50 Ohio; and \$5.68 a 5.75 for Genesee. Red wheat 100 a 114 cents; Genesee 125 a 127; yellow corn 76; mixed 72; oats 58; rye 92; whiskey 28 a 29. Provisions and groceries quiet. Cotton rather heavy, sales small.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 27-5 P. M. Stocks dull. Flour nominal at \$5.87 a 6; red wheat 115 a 118 cents; white 125 a 130; corn 76 a 77 for yellow; oats 48; whiskey 28½. Cotton quiet. Provisions and gro-